Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 57. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 2957.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY, 5 1861. VOL. 4. NO. 47.

DENTISTRY.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations in his profession in a workmanlike manner. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and all kinds of work inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

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DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

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CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19'60.]

J. E. McGIRR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on Julianna Street, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. BEAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,

TUNER & REPAIRER.

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esqs., O. F. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 23,'60.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
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RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions, or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.—Table and figure work double price. Auditor's notices ten lines and under, $1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen $1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES.

Where Potomac rolls his wave,
Which unchanged, and changeless, flows—
There the Hero, in his grave,
Neither strife, nor battle knows.

Let the cannons thunder on,
'Til they startle all the shore—
He will hear and heed not one,
Sleeping there forevermore.

Once he led a brother-band,
And they came from South and North,
Fighting for their native land,
And for all that Freedom's worth.

And together there they lie,
Side by side, on hill and plain,
'Neath New England's azure sky,
And along the Southern main.

O'er their graves the legions pour,
Sons of those who slumber there,
In the madness of the hour,
Heedless of the things that were.

Back! my brothers! cease your strife,
Ere their dust you desecrate;—
Here, for Freedom, gave they life—
Here, for you, they met their fate!

Back! O Sons of patriot Sires!
Pause, before the deed is done,
That will light War's bloody fires—
Fiercer none since Time begun.

Oh! shame not the glorious dead!
Let them not have died vain!
Calm the hearts, to hatred wed,
Bidding love return again.

ANOTHER OF THE TWENTY.

HAVE WE A CONSTITUTION?—No. 2.

"PUBLIC NECESSITY *is apt to prove* PUBLIC FEELING; *and on this rock we are in danger of making shipwreck of the Bill of Rights.*"—Daniel Webster.

The great and good WASHINGTON, in the legacy of undying love and wisdom which he bequeathed in his affectionate Farewell to those for whom he had done and suffered so much, with earnestness cautions his countrymen against those dangers to which his unerring sagacity foresaw the government he had helped to found would be subjected.

Prominent among these he headed sectional dissentions and conflict; and, above all an usurpation by the Executive of powers not granted by the constitution, under the specious pretext of State necessity.

Now that the evil is upon us, well may we be startled by those prophetic predictions, and touched by the wisdom of the admonition. Read from his farewell address. "In contemplating the causes, which may disturb our union. it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is, to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

* * * * * * *

"I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference ot the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the paneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

"This spirit, unfotunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists, under different shapes, in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness. and is truly their worst enemy.

"The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual: and sooneror later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fotunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purpose of his own elevation on the ruins of Public Liberty.

"Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continued mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

* * * * * * * *

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution, in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the Guardian of the Public Weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment, in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for, though this, in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, the good it may at any time yield."

Some thirty years ago a small cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, appeared in the horizon, a harbinger of that darkness which now overshadows the land. A small band of enthusiasts, residing in States where slavery had no existence, inaugurated a system of interference with the institution in those States where it was legalized and protected by the Federal Constitution.

We all know the consequence! Bitter heartburnings, an alienation and mutual misconception between citizens of different sections of the country, a necessary denial to the slave of those ameliorations of his lot which Southern philanthropists were rapidly introducing, and great material loss to the whole country.

This, however, was the act of individuals, and not of a distinct section of the country; and while it prepared a state of feeling at the South unfavorable to neutral harmony, there was no definite aggressive act.

On the 12th day of September, 1850, however, on a motion, before the Senate, to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, Mr W. H. Seward moved as an amendment, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The amendment failed, but this was the entering wedge of that "higher law" and "irrepressible conflict" party, which has rent in twain the best government which ever existed A strictly sectional party was, step by step, built up, through the persistent energy of that astute leader, on the basis of hostility to slavery on the part of those who had no interest in the institution; our halls of Congress were made the arena for bitter strife between the aggressors against and the defenders of these constitutional rights; men then first began openly to calculate the value of the Union; and as a culminating evil, a Federal President and Vice President were elected, constitutionally, but by greatly less than a majority of the people, on a purely sectional platform.

A portion of the South, as had been openly predicted, goaded and maddened by the taunts and threats of a radical party press, then claimed the right to withdraw from the government and to establish an Independent Confederation; claiming ultimate and absolute jurisdiction over all the territory within their respective States, subject only to the liability to account for any excess of money expended for their benefit.

Congress met; the Republican party was in the majority; Senator after Senator and member after member openly proclaimed upon the floors of the respective houses, that they and their States dissolved their connection with the Union; no arrests were made, Congress, under the Constitution the sole arbiter, refused to regard this as a case where force could be exercised, and distinctly declined to invest the Presieent elect with the extraordinary powers which his friends solicited.

I am of the North; the same flag under which I have always lived, under that I desire to die; an indissoluble Union of all the States is my first prayer; but, as well might you compel an outraged wife to the embrace of a husband whom she detested, as te effec that re-union by force and violence. JUNIUS.

THE GOVERNOR OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Frank H. Pierpoint, Esq., who has been recently elected Governor of Western Virginia, is a resident of Marion county, one of the strong Union counties of Northwestern Virginia. He has been a member of the General Assembly of the State, and has had considerable legislative experience. He is a councillor at law by profession, and occupies a good position at the bar. He is yet in the prime of life, being about 45 years of age. He has a fine personal appearance—a full form and florid complexion, and is an earnest public speaker. He was a warm supporter of Bell and Everett at the last Presidential canvass, and is now an unconditional Union man. He was a member of the first Wheeling convention, and was a zealous oppoent of Mr. Carlile, in his efforts to effect, at that time, the organization of a provisional government.

SECESSIONISTS.

Latterly, we seldom read the New York *Tribune*. We have long since concluded that it was a dangerous sheet—the very embodiment of vice. Hence it was only the other day we noticed the following which appeared in the Tribune of Nov.:

If the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should, and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain, would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immorta. Declaration of Independence—contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based."

The same paper in speaking of affairs at the South, recently said:

"We repeatedly asked those who dissent from our views in this matter to tell us frankly whether they do or do not, assent to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that when any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, &c., &c. We do heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent and one that if universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. ☞ And if it justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Federal Union in 1861."

Much of of our trouble can be doubly charged against Greeley and his co-workers. The secession question was being agitated as early as November, and Greeley said, "If the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw from the Union we think they should be allowed to do so." Mr. Lincoln was silent. The South, from Greeley's position, thought that would be the policy of the new administration. They did secede. The friends of the administration cried, "Let them go, we don't want them back." Such were not the sentiments of the administration, however. Now, Greeley and others, after having encouraged the South in their mad designs, say, we must not only conquer, but devastate their homes. What can the people think of such men? Are they not as infamous as Southern traitors. Do you believe men who advocate secession are in earnest when they cry, "conquer the South?"

We call the attention of the public to these sentiments of Greeley and more especially the attention of those throughout the country who are forming lists of "secessionists," who, they say, ought to be mobbed. Here is an avowed secessionist. It is the sentiment of the leading press of the Republican party; the same in effect, if not in words, has been uttered in our own Court House. Was Greeley ever threatened by mobs for such expressions? Were those who advanced the same views in public meetings ever threatened by mobs—ever called secessionists? No, they were *Republicans*, good *loyal* citizens. But let a Democrat, even though denying the right of secession but express a desire for peace, and he is called a "secessionist" and is threatened by mobs. It is time the people should know the truth. Democrats have ever denied the right of secession, nevertheless have been endeavoring to bring about an amicable adjustment; have begged and prayed for compromise, and now when the country is in danger, they are standing up boldly in her defence. They want peace but if peace cannot be had, they will fight as they have ever done, gallantly and willingly for the Union. Whole regiments of Democrats are in the field. Over one half of the troops now in the field are said to be Democrats, nevertheless they are termed "traitors." Is this their reward? It is painful to us to refer to these things in a political aspect, yet we cannot help it; every day we hear unprincipled demagogues calling this and that Democrat a "secessionist," not because they ever acknowledged the right of secession, but we fear only because they are *Democrats*. We say to those busy bodies that when the time comes fully to test who will fight for their country, it will not be those who prowl around branding loyal citizens as traitors, who will be found first to defend their homes and country, but they who are for peace, and who will only take up arms when peace cannot be had, will be first in the ranks, and their swords will be the first to leap from their scabbards when the conflict comes, while the big mouthed enthusiasts, always cowards, trembling flee.—*Somerset Democrat.*

PRACTICE VS. PRECEPT.

Two weeks ago we published an order from Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, to the Governors of the several States, requesting them to appoint no person a field officer in the volunteer service, "unless a graduate of the military academy at West Point, or known to possess military knowledge and experience;" yet in the face of this we have the announcement from Washington that this same Cameron has appointed, in the regular service, B. Rush Petriken, Colonel; John P. Sanderson, Lieutenant Colonel; Geo. R. Smith, Major—three worthies who know as much about military science as a horse knows about preaching—three broken down political hacks, whose only claim to place is their service heretofore rendered in the Harrisburg Lobby. Never before, we believe was the army of the United States made a place of reward for mere party friends and party services, certainly not by the promotion of civilians over military men grown gray in the service of the Government. And if it be attempted to justify so dangerous an innovation, on the plea of fidelity to friends, we have only to say it is a cheap gratitude which makes all its drafts for the payment of its obligations on the public Treasury.—*Easton Sentinel.*

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 3.

The principal duty parents owe to the school is that of supplying, through their proper representatives, the directors, a sufficient number of good teachers. There is a prominent difference existing between School *masters* and school *teachers*. Too many of our schools are mastered and not taught; but, we are glad to know that the number has sensibly diminished since the establishment of the County Superintendency in our own as well as other States. We have had, and yet have too many who call themselves teachers, who are a burden to the cause and a disgrace to the profession. Men in former times, who were found wholly unfit for any other position, readily obtained situations as *masters* of the district schools. Cases have even occurred in which men, who were found incapacitated to feed the village swine, were accepted as the masters of the village schools.—Such was truly a pitiable state of affairs, when men virtually acknowledged their children to be inferior to the herds of pigs that wandered upon the neighboring hills.

The impressions that last through life are those which are made in youth. The teacher being the proper one to inculcate knowledge, should then be a person, who is in every way qualified for the position, that he may be able to control the mind of the child in all its operations, and in all its researches through the labyrinths of knowledge.

There is one great difficulty existing at present, that operates against the employment of good teachers,—the salaries are too meagre. Parents may overcome this difficulty if they will. Let them tax themselves but a small amount more in the year, and dispense with a few of the unnecessary luxuries and pleasures they enjoy, and they will be enabled to obtain *good* teachers, fully competent in every particular. We know the taxes very often are considered exorbitant, but those who pay them do not stop to think for a moment that their money is being expended for the purpose of preparing their children to be *true* men and women, and not to remain ignoramuses all their days. A man that is not trained mentally and morally, as well as physically, is but little better than a brute, and falls far short of the design of the Almighty.

KAPPA.

THE TEACHER'S CALLING.

In the present unhappy condition of our country—whilst the drums are beating to arms, and the soldiers are rushing to battle—whilst the sun is dimmed by the smoke of war, and the moon looks down on the dead and dying; and the flag of our common country, which once waved over a free and united people, is being trampled in the dust and stained with the blood of those who once fought, side by side, to defend it; it is the duty of the friends of peace, and those who hope for a brighter day in our country's history, to educate those, who shall in future. shape the destinies of the nation.

"In time of peace prepare for war," is an excellent maxim; but the converse of this,—"in time of war prepare for peace"—is much better and more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, and the injunctions of scripture.—The true Christian, as well as the honest statesman, will look to the *teacher* to shape the future destinies of America; and honor his humble efforts beyond those of the *soldier*, demoralized by war, and stained by the blood of his fellow man; or exulting in the trophies, gained by the death of a brother, in unholy strife.

The teacher's calling, is one of honor in the eyes of all good men. Let him feel this, and take courage—let him

"Learn to labor, and to wait;"

and, when the smoke of battle has cleared away; and the war-cloud is lifted from the graves of our patriot sires—when angry passions shall have subsided; and the soldier returned from the wars—when the sun of prosperity shall once more gild the mountain; and white winged peace shall float up from the palmetto groves and magnolia vales of the South; the land shall know the teacher; and the good shall reward him. For the work he has begun will go on forever. Like the pure waters of the mountain-springs that purify the muddy river, his work will flow into the turbid stream of ignorance, until it becomes as pure as the fountain of life.

ACADEMUS.

LIVE AND LEARN.—An ancient philosopher, who was constantly making researches into the mystic depths of lore, being asked how long he intended to learn, answered, "I will learn as long as I do not consider myself the wisest man in the world." This was certainly a very beautiful and wise answer. How many, who imagine that they know everything, would profit by his example. We are never too old or too wise to learn.

S. S.

THE BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL.

The Richmond Dispatch of Thursday week has the following account of the battle at Great Bethel. After describing the opening of the engagement, the writer in the Dispatch says:

Finding that bombardment would not answer, the enemy, about 11 o'clock, tried to carry the position by assault, but met a terrible repulse at the hands of the infantry as he tried to scale the breast works. The men disregarded sometimes the defences erected for them, and leaping on the embankment, stood and fired at the enemy, cutting them down as they came up. One company of the New York Seventh Regiment, under Captain Winthrop, attempted to take the redoubt on the left. The marsh they crossed was strewn with their bodies. Their captain a fine looking man, reached the fence, and leaping on a log, waved his sword, crying, "Come on boys; one charge, and the day is ours."—The words were his last, for a Carolina rifle ended his life the next moment, and he fled in terror back. At the redoubt on the right a company of about 300 New York Zouaves charged on one of our guns, but could not stand the fire of the infantry, and retreated precipitately.

During these charges the main body of the enemy, on the hill, were attempting to concentrate for a general assault, but the shell from the howitzer battery prevented them. As one regiment would give up the effort, another would be marched to the position, but with no better success, for a shell would scatter them like chaff The men did not seem able to stand fire at all.

About one o'clock their guns were silenced, and a few moments after their infantry retreated precipitately down the road to Hampton.—Our cavalry, numbering three companies, went in pursuit, and harrassed them down to the edge of Hampton. As they retreated many of the wounded fell along the road and died, and the whole road to Hampton was strewn with haversacks, overcoats, muskets, &c., which the men had thrown off in their retreat.

After the battle I visited the position they held. The houses behind which they had been hid had been burnt by our troops. Around the yard were the dead bodies of the men who had been killed by our cannon, maugled in the most frightful manner by the shells. The uniforms on the bodies were very different, many of them are like those of the Virginia soldiery. A little further on we came to the point to which they had carried some of their wounded, who had since died. The gay looking uniforms of New York Zouaves contrasted greatly with the paled, fixed faces of their dead owners. Going to the swamp through which they attempted to pass to assault our lines, there was presented another bloody scene. Bodies dotted the black morass from one end to the other. I saw one boyish, delicate-looking fellow lying on the mud, with a bullet hole through his breast. His hand was pressed on the wound from which his life-blood had poured, and the other was clenched in the grass that grew near him. Lying on the ground was a Testament which had fallen from his pocket, dabbled with blood. On opening the cover I found the printed inscription, "Presented to the defenders of their country by the New York Bible Society." A. U. S. flag was stamped on the title page.

Among the haversacks picked up along the route were many letters from the Northern States, asking if they liked the Southern farms, and if the Southern barbarians had been whipped out yet.

The force of the enemy brought against us was 4,000 according to the statement of the six prisoners we took. Ours was 1,100. Their loss in killed and wounded must be nearly 200. Our loss is one kiled (Mr. Wyall, of N. C.) and three wounded. The fatal case was that of a North Carolinian who volunteered to fire one of the houses behind which they were stationed. He started from the breastwork to accomplish it, but was shot in the head. The wounded are Harry Shook, of Richmond, of Browns' Battery, shot in the wrist, John Werth, of Richmond, of the same Battery, shot in the leg; and Lieut. Hudnail, of the same Battery, shot in the foot. None of the wounds are serious.

The Louisiana regiment arrived about one hour after the fight was over. As there was force enough at old Point to send up to Bethel and surround us, we took up the line of march and came up to Yorktown, where we now are.

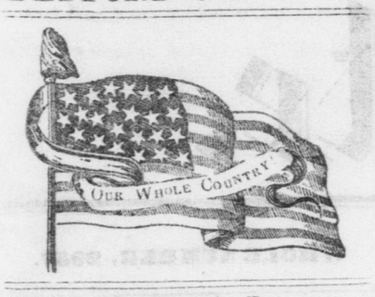
During the entire engagement Col. Magruder was in every part of the field, and displayed consummate generalship and courage, directing every movement in person, and exposing himself with a recklessness of danger which was seen and admired by all in camp.

☞ "Mr. Smith you said you boarded at the Columbia Hotel six months: did you foot your bill?"

"No sir; but what amounted to the same thing—the landlord footed me."

Verdict for defendant. Call the next case.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: : : : : : : JULY 5, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEN. JAMES BURNS,

JUNIATA.

TREASURER,

MAJ. A. J. SANSOM,

BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,

PHILIP SHOEMAKER,

COLERAIN.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY WERTZ,

C. VALLEY.

AUDITOR,

DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,

SNAKE SPRING.

The Policy of Gen. Scott.

Whilst others are complaining of, and some denouncing, the seemingly tardy movements of our army, we can plainly discern both wisdom and patriotism in the plans of Gen. Scott. We may be mistaken, but it seems to us that we can see in the movements of the U. S. Army, the controlling influence of that love of our whole country which poured out its pledges of fidelity in red streams at Lundy's Lane and Queenstown. We have full faith in Gen. Scott's military ability, and what is far better, we think we have reason to believe that he is now endeavoring to turn the war between the Government and the South, into a bloodless contest. Had it been his object to take Harper's Ferry by assault, he might have done it as well with a column marching from the East as by approaching it from the North, West and East. But it was not a part of his programme, to cause the useless effusion of blood, and hence he adopted the plan of surrounding the forces under Gen. Johnston, and, by a regular investment, compelling their surrender. We are also well advised that the worse than useless raids made by small detachments of the U. S. troops into the villages and towns of Virginia, such as that of Lieut. Tompkins at Fairfax, meet with the unqualified disapprobation of the Lieutenant General. On the whole, from all the evidence upon the subject, we are convinced that Gen. Scott has no heart for the prosecution of a bloody and exterminating war against the people of the South. It is his desire, we firmly believe, to so move the troops under his command, as to convince the Southern generals that they can gain no victory in any pitched battle. To this end he will not press forward his forces until he can do so effectively and effectually. But this patriotic delay affects in a very serious manner, the nerves of the Abolitionists and other haters of the Southern people. They are thirsting for blood, and nothing but blood will satiate their brutal appetites. Horace Greely already demands a more vigorous campaign; Beecher clamors from the pulpit for activity and energy; and Garrison cries "Forward, March!" so that the Constitution, that "covenant with death," may be the sooner subverted. Whether these blood-thirsty monomaniacs will have sufficient influence with the President to cause him to interfere with Gen. Scott's policy, remains to be seen. We hope the old veteran will be allowed to take his own course, for with all his short-comings in civil affairs, we have more confidence in his ability to meet the present crisis, than we could have in all the Lincolns, Camerons and Sewards that ever existed.

☞All the blunders committed during the present war, were made by Republican paper-generals, promoted to positions above their capacity, by political influences and party favoritism. The Great Bethel blunder is an instance and the "dumping down" at Vienna under Gen. Schenck, of Ohio, another. On the other hand, Gen. Butler's military career, thus far, has been brilliantly successful, and Col. Wallace (a leading Indiana Democrat) has done more with a dozen men in one day than Schenck, or Pierce could have done with a thousand in a year. Let us have no more political paper generals, but let the troops be officered by the *best men* irrespective of party.

☞The *Inquirer* publishes the election of Hon. H. B. Wright, in the Luzerne district, as a glorious Union victory. Of course, it was a Union victory; but the *Inquirer* forgot to tell its readers that Mr. Wright is elected in place of a Republican, and that he was the regular Democratic nominee.

☞Our predecessor in the editorship of the *Gazette*, Gen. Bowman returned to this place, from Washington, on Friday last. Gen. Bowman looks well and is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

☞The absence of the Editor will account for the lack of editorial and other short-comings in this issue.

☞The *Inquirer* man is at great pains to prove that Democrats are Union men. To this end he publishes the letters and speeches of such eminent Democrats as Judge Holt, John A. Dix, &c., &c. The fellow is a fool for his pains. The people know that Democrats have *always* been for the Union, yea, when the Republicans were willing to "let it slide." When we think it necessary to vindicate the fidelity to the Union of leading Democrats, we will publish their speeches and letters, and not till then. True Democrats are true Union men, and *vice versa*.

☞Capt. Campbell's Artillery left Camp McCall for Harrisburg, on Monday morning last. The two howitzers belonging to this company, are with the two regiments at Camp Mason & Dixon, at the Maryland line.

For the Gazette.

A PLEA FOR RECONCILIATION.

It is a quarrel most unnatural,
To be revenged on him that loveth thee.—*Rich. III.*

In considering this lamentable war now going on between brothers in these once happy United States, I was most forcibly struck with the oracle of the Bible—the decree of infinite wisdom—the announcement of the Supreme Being himself—viz: the difficulty of healing a fraternal rupture—the bitterness of brother's quarrels. "*A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city; and their contentions are like the bars of a castle.*"—*Prov.* 18.—A brother engaged in revolt against a brother, is more difficult to be subdued than a stranger.—Why so? Because the affections of brothers toward brothers being of the strongest character, are proportionably changed, by discord, into the most sovereign and perfect hatred, as the best wine, by corruption, is turned into the strongest kind of vinegar. The injury inflicted by a brother is the more deeply felt as coming from one *so closely connected*. The enmity resulting from such a collision between brothers, is represented by the sacred page, as harder to overcome, or break, than the bolts and bars of the gates of a fortified city. "Fraternal discord," says Dr. Kenrick, on this passage, "is generally violent and of long duration."—Domestic quarrels, we know, are violent and lasting, bitter and desolating in their effects. When portions of great nations, geographically and politically divided, separate, in anger—men of the same consanguinity and parent stock—heirs of the same priceless inheritance of the past, and expectants of the same opening brilliant future—must, in such a disastrous rupture be towards each other, in the extreme of love or hatred. In such sad strife, they must be stirred up on a gigantic scale of hatred and horror towards their opponents. Divine revelation has well described the acerbity of their mutual animosities: "Their contentions are like the bars of a castle." It hath passed into a proverb, how difficult it is to reconcile discordant brethren. "Peace among [illegible]" Plutarch, a pagan, notices it: *Fratrum quoque gratia rara est.* We have all read in our Bibles of the hatred of the brothers, Jacob and Esau, also of the enmity of Joseph's brethren towards him; again of that of Absalom and Amon. Moreover we are all aware of the uncompromising hostilities and warfare between the Ten Tribes and the children of Juda and Benjamin, after the Secession of the former from the house of David- "And it came to pass at that time, when Jeroboam went out of Jerusalem, that the prophet Ahijah, the Shilomite, found him in the way... And Ahijah caught the new garment that was on him, and rent it into twelve pieces. And he said to Jeroboam, Take thee ten pieces; for thus saith the Lord, the God of Israel; Behold I will rend the kingdom out of the hand of Solomon and will give ten tribes to thee." I Kings, ch. II, vs. 29, 30, 31.

All these brother's quarrels ought, with the words of the Eternal Lawgiver, to move and instruct us to labor to bring "*our* brothers' quarrels" to a close as speedily as possible.—Continually should we hold out to our erring brethren, the "olive branch of of peace;" and we should, by no means, say or do anything whatever, through the press, or pulpit, or on the Field of Mars calculated to alienate them from *us*, their brothers, though now engaged in the necessary preservation of our magnificent Union. No uncalled-for harsh measure—no unnecessary violence, or vengeance, should be resorted to, on the battle-field, or elsewhere.—The greatest forbearance and most Christian-like charity must be displayed to win back our brethren estray, to Union and to love. How wise it would be for us to ponder well the words of divine inspiration: "A brother that is offended is harder to be won than a strong city; and their contentions are like the bars of a castle." If there be any truth in these words, as we Christians *must* believe there is, we should try, by all means, to soften down the asperities of war, and neglect no possible means in our power, to unite "the brothers" once more in the happy bonds of peace. At least we should *so order* and *conduct* this war, so deplorable in its necessity, in such a spirit, as *to facilitate a reconciliation*, that we may at length, in the integrity of our glorious Union! embrace our brothers and enjoy with them the common heritage bequeathed to us by our immortal sire, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

I do despise these demagogues that fret
The angry multitude; they are but as
The froth upon the mountain wave—the bird
That shreiks upon the sullen tempest's wing.—
[*Sir A. Hunt's Julian.*

When shall the deadly hate of faction cease,
When shall our long divided land have rest,
If every peevish, moody malcontent,
Shall set the senseless rabble in uproar,
Fright them with dangers, and people their brains
Each day with some fantastic, giddy change.—
[*Rowe's Jane Shore.*

PHILO PATRIÆ

LETTER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Camp near Williamsport,
June 20th, 1861.

Dear Major:

For a long time I have promised to drop you a note and having a little leisure just now, I will avail myself of it. The papers and letters home will have informed you that we crossed the Potomac into Virginia at this place on Sunday last, and after entering Virginia about three miles, our orders to march forward on Martinsburg were countermanded, and we broke up our camp and again crossed the Potomac to this place. We are encamped near town on a bluff commanding the river.

There is great excitement here this morning. Most of the inhabitants have left town under apprehension of an immediate attack from the Virginia side. Troops of horse, wearing uniforms, are plainly visible in the fields and along the road, from our camp. A troop of horse this morning were seen to drive off the cattle of a farmer (a union man) up the road towards the rebel camp. They also took two of his horses. You may ask why we did not immediately recross the Potomac and drive back these guerrillas. I can only say that anxious as we are to do so, we have only to obey orders. We are waiting the arrival of the Rhode Island battery, and the cavalry, when a movement will be made across the river. My own impression is that there is no considerable force in this neighborhood, but these troopers are employed to amuse us here, and prevent our march toward Richmond. It is thought, too, that there is a masked battery in the woods opposite the camp. If that be so, we will know it before many hours.

Jerry Brown and Jake Peck have just come in and report that a trooper has just been shot from his horse on the Virginia side. He was seen to fall from his horse. He rose again, walked a short distance and fell. A number of officers are on the bluff, viewing the opposite side, and the movements of the enemy, with field glasses. A fire has been kept up all morning by the sharp shooters of Williamsport and company K of our regiment. Every now and then a bullet falls in a group of two or three horse, and they scamper off. I am writing while all this going on, in full view of both shores, if I step out of my tent. I hear distinctly the whiz! bang! of the minie rifles and muskets. But it is a petty, little guerrille war in which I confess I feel no interest. If the enemy is in strong force, the march against them should be made at once. If not, we ought to be allowed to go to Washington or the seat of war, and not be amused by the firing of a few Berkley county troopers.

I said that nearly all the inhabitants of this place have left. The greatest alarm prevails. I saw Miss Ensminger (formerly Miss Florenda Coffroth) this morning. She is the wife of the landlord of the Potomac House the principal hotel. The servants all left to-day, and they were unable to provide dinner for their numerous guests. She declares that she will stay and see the worst. The house had been doing a tremendous business, but it is now surrounded by guards, the bar is closed and no soldier is allowed to enter without a pass signed by the commanding officer of brigade. Many of the private houses have been entirely deserted, and a guard stationed at the doors to protect it from plunder. The town has a truly desolate appearance.

Yesterday afternoon Col. Bowman, of the 6th Pa., Regiment, and one of his officers took a pleasure ride over the Potomac and up the road. They have not since been heard from. They have, no doubt, been captured by the rebels Our company was detailed for picket duty last night, on the river shore, and up the canal. Every man in the company was out but one.—The order first was to wade the stream, and post the pickets on the Virginia side, but it was countermanded, being considered too dangerous a position with troopers in front, and probably a masked battery in the woods. We were out all night, but saw no enemy. We took a boy to head quarters, who waded the stream with information for Gen. Cadwalader. We were instructed to look out for him, and for the two missing officers.

Our men are all well but Wm. Hafer, and in fine spirits. Every one of them was in ranks at 10 o'clock night before last, when their was an alarm in camp, caused by a blunder of a picket belonging to the 9th Regiment. An attack was momentarily expected, and I never saw men so eager to resist it. We stood under arms for an hour, and then were ordered to quarters.

Young Wm. Hafer, whom you brought from Cumberland Valley, has been sick for several days. He was in ranks, however, the other night. I took him to a hotel in town yesterday, and he is well attended to. He is better this morning, and I think will resume his duties in a day or two.

I just now heard it said that [illegible] already planted on [illegible] side. [illegible] I could write more, but I really know [illegible] to say. There are [illegible] troops between the place and Hagerstown, and we do not know where they are going. We expect to know before twenty four hours.—Gen. Cadwalader has his head quarters here.

I would be glad to hear from you sometimes when you have leisure to write. Direct to Williamsport. If we have left our letters will follow us.

John Beeler has just been in camp. I was quite glad to meet him, and so were all the boys. He is the first Bedford man, we have seen since we left Chambersburg. He left for Hagerstown.

Yours very truly,
JOHN H. FILLER.

For the Bedford Gazette.

HOW TO SETTLE THIS WAR.

MR. EDITOR:

I wish to make a few suggestions for the especial benefit of those editors who seem so well booked in the art of war. I think them of the utmost importance; and if properly observed they will undoubtedly settle the difficulty.

As it is very evident from the *N. Y. Tribune* that Gen. Scott does not know his business; I would propose that Horace Greely be made Commander in Chief of the army and navy, with a number of aids, from the editorial corps of the different New York and Philadelphia journals; say, for instance, that James Gordon Bennett, Raymond of the "Times" and John W. Forney, be made Major Generals in the army. The advantages of these appointments would soon be felt in the army, as well as in the general quiet which would consequently follow at home. After having laid Gen. Scott on the shelf; and having superseded Generals Butler, M'Clellan, Patterson, and a few others, who do not know their duty in regard to the "niggers," by such men as Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John Brown Jr., Redpath and Fred. Douglass, and promoting Billy Wilson to a Brigadier Generalship, I would propose a plan of operations as follows. First, as I have recently invented a new projectile which will be an actual necessity if my plan is adopted; I would give Governor Curtin the contract to supply them, for the army; which he could do for something less than $3,500,000, besides leaving a pretty fair margin for subcontractors to fill their pockets. Besides this, he could arm and equip a few more men from this state, with much more efficient weapons than they now have.

Having completed all the above arrangements, I would have the army drawn up in "battle array," immediately opposite the Rebel forces; and instead of powder and ball, I would have them fire provisions, such as bread, meat, potatoes, &c., so as to fall some fifteen or twenty miles to the rear of the enemy. This, (as they are known to be in a state of absolute starvation,) would draw them from their defences; when, don't you see, our men could march right up, take their position, and as soon as they have formed new lines, repeat the dose; and my word for it, Richmond and all the "niggers" would be in our hands in less than a fortnight.

This plan, in my opinion, has many advantages over the old method of fighting.—For, don't you see, after several engagements of this character, Mr. Jefferson Davis would get ashamed of himself; and propose to give back the forts and stolen property in return for our provisions, and having no food to spare for sour colored brethren," would throw them in as part pay; and we, as usual, would have the best of the bargain.

Secondly, I would then propose a "peaceable settlement" of the difficulties in this wise. I would make Horace Greely President of the United States for life, to be succeeded by his eldest child--whether male or female. Thirdly, I would abolish all state lines, tear down the capitol of each state, or confiscate them for the support of Greeley and family, and establish an order, to be called the "Knights of Abolition," for the special benefit of the decapitated Governors. Fourthly, I would increase the standing army to one hundred thousand men; abolish Congress, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* by military force, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, by a rope. Fifthly, I would establish orders of nobility for the especial benefit of the Abolitionists and their army; and make the mob the "Supreme law of the land." Sixthly, I would have all Democratic printing offices "gutted" and their type "distributed" to the four quarters of the globe; and I would make "Free love" and Spiritualism the church of the state. But for the benefit of the editor of the Bedford *Inquirer* and his St. Clair correspondent, I would not be hard on the *Quakers*.

Seventhly, and lastly, I would give the above named editor a premium of $1000, for his wonderful sagacity in discovering a "mare's nest," in the *Gazette* of week before last; after which I would knight him *for consistency*. And further I would "spot" every Democrat as a traitor, or Secessionist; and have him hung up without judge or jury; trample the Constitution under foot, or "suspend" it whenever it happens to be in the way of any of my projects.—And in return for all this I only ask permission to patent my invention; and that I may have all the money embezzled from the Treasury of the State of Pennsylvania since the commencement of this war.

Yours sincerely,
CAPT. BOABDIL, Jr.

☞We observe that the Administration has commissioned Jim Lane, of Kansas, a Brigadier General, and the notorious outlaw, Montgomery, appointed a Colonel. Is there such a scarcity of decent men in the country that it is necessary to select officers from among thieves, and murderers? Jim Lane's character is far from enviable, but the Administration cannot plead ignorance of the character of Montgomery. He has been the chosen leader of a gang of out laws in Kansas who committed every sort of depredation and outrage, murdering, thieving and robbing wherever they went. There is ample evidence at Washington of his infamous character, and yet he is appointed an officer in the army, to be the associate of honest soldiers and gentlemen. If justice was done he would be hung for his crimes—and if those who are compelled to associate wuith him are careful, they will look out for their watches.

There have been many complaints of the appointment of incompetent officers—but this is the first instance where a man of positively infamous character has been commissioned an officer.—*Patriot & Union.*

WAR NEWS.

FIGHT AT MATHIAS POINT—CAPT. WARD OF THE FREEBORN KILLED.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The steamer Pawnee arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, bringing interesting but painful intelligence from Mathias Point.

According to the statements of persons in the expedition, Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, yesterday obtained from Capt. Rowan, of the Pawnee, a reinforcement of about twenty men and united with others from his own vessel, comprising between thirty and forty men in all. They started in several cutters from Mathias, taking with them about 250 bags, which were filed with sand on the shore, and with which breastworks were soon erected, the proceedings being under the direction of Lieutenant Chaplin. While in the act of returning to the Freeborn for the purpose, it is stated, of obtaining cannon for the battery, a force of the Confederate troops, variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred, suddenly emerged from the thick woods in which they had been concealed, and poured a volley of shot into the Federal party, who made a hasty retreat, several of the men jumping into the water and swimming to the Freeborn.

Capt. Ward, on the Freeborn, protected his men as far as possible with his guns, firing twelve or fifteen shot among the rebels, but with what effect it could not be ascertained.

While in the act of firing a gun after it was said that the gunner had been wounded, Capt. Ward was struck in the breast by a bullet, and in the course of an hour thereafter died from internal hemorage. A sailor named William J. Bess was wounded in four places, it is feared mortally.

Several others were also wounded, among them Jack Williams, the cox-swain, a ball entering his thigh. The flag he carried was completely riddled.

The men all reached the vessel without farther damage. Capt. Ward's body was brought here to-day by the Pawnee. In the funeral procession which accompanied it from the wharf to the place of temporary deposit in the Navy Yard, was displayed the rifled banner.

The gloom which prevailed in this locality was oppressive. The remains will be transported North.

It is said that after the Federal forces retreated from Mathias Point, the breastworks were immediately occupied by the Confederates.

The object of Capt. Ward in throwing up the breastworks at Mathias Point was that his boat's crew might be able to hold the place with the aid of a small howitzer battery, and covered by the 32 pounder guns of the Freeborn until his force should be reinforced by the New York 71st regiment, which he had sent for to come to his support. It was thought the regiment once there, could fortify themselves and hold the place against any force short of vastly superior numbers.

The Pawnee, however, arrived at the Navy Yard with Capt. Ward's corpse before the dispatch reached the 71st. The remains will go to New York under a marine escort to-morrow morning.

[Mathias Point is about fifteen miles below Aquia Creek, on the Potomac, and say half way between Washington City and the mouth of the river.—*Ed*

THE FIGHT AT FRANKFORT.

Lieut General Scott to-day recieved the following dispatch:—

CUMBERLAND, June 27.

To General McClellan:—

I have been accustomed to sending my mounted pickets, 13 men in all, to different posts along the several approaches to Cumberland. Finding it next to impossible to get reliable information of the enemy, yesterday I united the 13 and directed them, if possible, to Frankfort, a town midway between this place and Romney to see if there were rebel troops there. They went within a quarter of a mile of the place, and found it full of cavalry. Returning, they overtook 40 horsemen, and at once charged on them routing and driving them back more than a mile, killing eight of them and securing 17 horses. Corporal Hayes, in command of my men, was desperately wounded with sabre cuts and bullets. Taking him back, they halted about an hour, and were then attacked by the enemy, who were reinforced to about 75 men. The attack was so sudden that they abandoned the horses and crossed to a small island at the mouth of Pattersons Creek. The charge of the rebels was bold and confident, yet 23 fell under the fire of my pickets close about and on the island; my fellows were finally driven off and scattering each man for himself, and they are all in camp now. One corporal, Hayes, of Company A, was wounded, but is recovering. One, John C. Holdingbrook, of Company B, is dead. The last was taken prisoner and brutally murdered. Three companies went to the ground this morning and recovered everything belonging to my picket, except a few of the horses. The enemy were engaged all night long in boxing up their dead. Two of their officers were killed. They laid out 23 on the porch of a neighboring farmhouse. I will bury my poor fellow to morrow.

I have positive information, gained to day that there are four regiments of rebels in and about Romney, under Col. McDonald. What their particular object is I cannot learn.

The two Pennsylvania regiments are in encampment at State line, nine miles from here, awaiting further orders. They had not yet reported to me. They hesitate about invading Maryland.

The report of the skirmish sounds like fiction, but it is not exaggerated. The fight was really one of the most desperate on record, and abounds with instances of wonderful daring and coolness.

(Signed) LEWIS WALLACE.
Colonel 11th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

Hendrick B. Wright, Democrat, has been elected to Congress, from the Luzerne and Columbia district, in place of G. W. Scranton, deceased, elected last fall by the Republicans. The Columbia Democrat says a number of the Republican papers of the District opposed his election, but without any successful attempt at organization.

☞James H. Schell, Esq., Editor of the Goshen *Democrat*, is at present on a visit to his native place, Schellsburg, in this county. Mr. Schell is a young man of much promise.

Secret Sessions.

"Some of the leading Republican members of Congress who have arrived propose that the daily sessions of Congress be secret." Thus writes the correspondent of the *Evening Post* from Washington. The reason advanced for hiding the proceedings of Congress from the public eye is, that there are two or three men elected to Congress who will oppose the measures of the Government, which would unquestionably have a bad effect by encouraging the rebels and inducing them to protract the war. In other words, there may be some difference of opinion among the representatives of the people, and it is not advisable that the world should know such differences exist. But why resort to this clumsy method of preventing members of Congress from examining and discussing the measures of Government? Why not adopt a shorter and sharper method of attaining the same object, by arresting dissenting Congressmen and handing them over to the military authorities to be dealt with according to circumstances? If free discussion has really become dangerous to the safety of the country, it might as well be suppressed by a bold exercise of power as by closing the doors of Congress. Indeed we do not see the necessity of having a Congress at all if members are not allowed to deliberate.

It is rather early in the day for the American Congress to imitate the bad example of Secession Conventions by deliberating with closed doors. The effect would be much worse than to let the anti-war members have their say.—Opposition always grows under the choking process. We all suspect that the Secessionists closed the doors of their Conventions because they did not wish their own people and the world to understand the Union element. If Congress should follow this vicious example, the rebels would very naturally magnify the number and influence of the opponents of war, and derive courage and consolation therefrom. Let there be no sneaking, underhand proceedings, but let everything be done openly and above board.—*Patriot & Union.*

From the Lancaster Examiner, (Rep.)

THE ARMY CLOTHING FRAUDS.

The Pittsburg Jews and "Bucky" Neal Indicted for Conspiracy and Fraud.

The contract for army clothing made with the Frowenfelds and Morgansterns of Pittsburg, by Charles M. Neal, the State Agent, has been the subject of investigation by the Grand Jury of Allegheny county. The contract amounted to $22,000, and it is alleged that the charges were most extravagant, and that the State was thereby swindled out of about $10,000. Whether this "surplus" went into the pockets of "agents" or "go betweens," the public will now ascertain.

On Friday last, the Grand Jury made a presentment, in which they allege—

That from our own knowledge and observation, and from evidence before us, Emanuel Frowenfeld, Maurice Frowenfeld, Asher Frowenfeld, Abraham Frowenenfeld, Joseph Morganstern, Louis Morganstern, and Charles M. Neal, intending to cheat and defraud the citizens af the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, did, on the twenty third day of April, A. D. 1861, at the city of Pittsburg, conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to deceive cheat and defraud the citizens of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of the sum of ten thousand dollars, by divers subtle and fraudulent means and devices.

Immediately after the presentment had been read, the Court directed the District Attorney to draw a bill of indictment against the party, which he promptly did, and a true bill was subsequently returned against them. The Frowenfelds and Morgansterns were arrested and held to answer in the sum of $5,000 each. A process was also placed in the hands of Sheriff Graham for the arrest of Neal, and by this time "Bucky" has doubtless given bonds for *his* appearance before a Court and jury of Allegheny county. It is to be hoped that if the alleged frauds turn out to be true, that the parties to them may receive the punishment they deserve.

If public rumor be correct, these clothing frauds are not the only ones that need ventilation. There are others which demand a strict investigation, and the good example of Allegheny should be followed and carried out by other counties in the Commonwealth.

THE SPECIAL REPORTER.—The Washington special reporter for a New York daily is an animal *sui generis*. Inasmuch as all the news proper is forwarded by the agents of the Associated Press, it is his business to pick up all the gossip, absorb all the rumors, and be very knowing in all military and Cabinet secrets. Personally he varies very much in appearance.—Now he is gray haired but lithe and active, looking profoundly wise and important. Again he is rough and *brusque*, thick set, sandy haired, and generally bull doggy in aspect. And this man is your true sensation reporter. It is he who gets up attacks by beauregard on Washington. Still again, the reporter may be an eminently nice young man, given to kid gloves and odorous of perfumes. One such as this, not long ago, began a dispatch to the *Tribune* with with the solemn announcement "These are grand and awful times." Mr. Dana replied by letter that the fact stated was already known in New York, and it was hardly worth while to pay telegraph charges upon it. The reporter was indignant, showed Dana's letter to his friends, considered it insulting, and was meditating the propriety of resigning, when the matter was cut short by Mr. Dana's resigning him. Not to put too fine a point upon it he was discharged.

The reporter is always familiar with cabinet secrets. He picks them up in the bar-rooms, imbibing them with his oft-repeated cocktail. It may be that owing to the mixture of drink and State affairs his imagination is sometimes over stimulated and reports are sent on out of which nothing but the lightning could burn the flavor of Washington whisky. And then, too, it sometimes happens along toward midnight, when the wits begin to grow hazy, that department clerks are wicked enough to "sell" the reporter. You will see the clerk ask the newsman to drink. The news man never refuses, and then a conversation in the corner follows, the clerk emphatic and solemn, the reporter confiding and credulous. Next morning the New York daily prints the pith of that conversation, and the next night the wicked department clerk reads it with an inward chuckle at the success of the "sell."

Such are some of the means by which the special dispatches of the press are made up.—If not over reliable they are at least very amusing to those who have watched the process of their manufacture. They should be regarded as a vast practical joke, carried on at an unlimited expense.

A BRILLIANT FORCED MARCH.—Col Wallace, now commanding the regiment of Zouaves, at Cumberland, sends in his official account of the late dispersion of the revels at Romney. We find it very interesting reading, and the country has reason to be proud of the pluck and endurance of the Indiana soldiers. They marched over a wild, rough, mountain road, and that too, immediately after several days of sleepless railroad travel. We quote the following portion, first premising that the enemy had a full hour's notice of this intended attack, and that they had routed the rebels out of a house in which they were strongly posted. We quote: "My attention was then turned to the battery on the hill. Instead of following the road, as the rebels expected, I pushed five companies in skirmishing order and at double quick time up a hill to the right intending to get around the left flank of the enemy and cut of their retreat. Hardly had my companions deployed and started forward and got within rifle range, before the rebels limbered up and got over the bluff in the hottest haste.

"Between their position and that of my men was a deep precipitous gorge, the crossing of which occupied about ten minutes. When the opposite ridge was gained we discovered the rebels, indiscriminately blent with a mass of woman and children, flying as for life from the town. Having no horses, pursuit of cannoniers was out of the question, as they went off under whip and spur. After that, I quietly marched into the place and took possession of the empty houses and a legion of negroes, who alone seemed unscared at our presence. After searching the town for arms, camp equipage, etc., I returned to Cumberland by the same road, reaching the camp at eleven o'clock at night. My return was forced, owing to the fact that there was not a mile on the road that did not offer half a dozen positions for the ruin or rout of my regiment by a much smaller force.

"My regiment behaved admirably, attacking coolly and in excellent order. When all behaved gallantly, I cannot single out officers for praise. Sufficient to say, they they conducted themselves like veterans, and in such a manner as to entitle them to your confidence in any field. I beg to call your attention to the length of our march, eighty-seven miles in all, forty-six of which was on foot, over a continuous succession of mountains, made in twenty-four hours, without rest, and varied by a brisk engagement, made, too, without leaving a man behind; and what is more, my men are ready to repeat it to-morrow."

From the Lancaster Inquirer.

PAPER GENERALS—MISTAKES.

If the telegraph reports are correct, the two paper Generals, Pierce and Schenk, who commanded the government forces at Great Bethel and Vienna, are censurable in the highest degree. In the first case, Pierce gets as confused as a school boy, allows the men to be so placed as to fire into one another, and then in the face of the foe don't know how to command them. At Vienna, the Ohio troops are rushed right upon the enemy's battery, and the first intimation they receive of their presence, is the shower of death dealing balls, grape and canister crashing into the cars and their ranks. Such soldiers as rally around the government deserve good leaders, and the nation will not endure useless sacrifices of life by the blunders of incompetent men. The country possesses great numbers of experienced officers, who will take care of their men, as well as give account of the rebels. This is a matter in which the country will demand the greatest circumspection. Let no man lead a brigade, regiment, or even company, who is not equal to every emergency that may arise. Nothing demoralizes an army so effectually as lack of confidence in their officers. These are no times to stand on ceremony with men. We cannot acquit the National or State administrations of a partisan bias in their military appointments. The fact that a man has been a leading republican politician is not a proper ground for promotion in the army. It undoubtedly requires a certain degree of stratagy and tactics to manage a caucus, or carry on a political campaign, but politics are not regarded as the best school for high scientific pursuits—certainly not for the command of armies.

Swear Him In.

We insist upon it that Horace Greeley shall be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or else remove himself and his old white coat and all his personal effects, including his pestiferous newspaper, out of the limits of the country covered by the Star Spangled Banner. As a loyal citizen of the United States, and as a faithful adherent to the glorious stars and stripes, we demand that the government compel Greely to leave or take the oath of allegiance at once. Our reason for making this demand is because Greeley published the followings landerous,disloyal and traitorous assault on our flag in the *Tribune* in 1854, and to this day he has never retracted it. We say again, let Greeley be sworn in or let him be run out—one or the other.

From the New York Tribune, 1854.

Hail to the Stars and Stripes.

All hail to the flaunting *Lie!*
The stars grow pale and dim;
The stripes are bloody scars—
A Lie, the vaunting hymn,
It shield's a pirate's deck,
It binds a man in chains,
It yokes the captive's neck,
And wipes the bloody stains.

Tear down the flaunting Lie;
Half-mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
With hate's polluted rag!
Destroy it ye who can!
It bears a fellow man
To groan with fellow slaves.

FEARFUL TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—*Lives Lost.* On the 19th instant a terrible tornado swept over Champaign county, Illinois. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says:

"After the wind had tested the moving capability of everything *portable*, then came a shower of hail, which converted our immense crops of ripening wheat and waving corn into a barren waste. There are many farms in the vicinity of Champaign City upon which there is not a green leaf or a blade of grass left.—Wheat, oats, barley and rye are entirely ruined. I visited many fields to-day, and found the small grain mown to the ground as with a scythe; and the stalks were beaten and shivered, looking as though they had passed through a thrashing machine. Corn which was one and a half feet high, was cut off even with the ground, and the stalk beaten to a jelly an inch below the surface. Up to this date we have heard of five persons who were killed, and quite a number who were more or less seriously wounded."

ABOLITION SPECTACLES.

It is all very well for the leading journals in the North to deny that they would in any way countenance an invasion of the Southern States for the purpose of interfering with their institutions, but if the following, from the correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, does not smack somewhat of abolitionism, we are unable to comprehend what abolitionism means.—He uses the following language (an we find it quoted approvingly by many of the parasites to the *Tribune*)

"The sight of the army crossing the Potomac was very grand and impressive, as well for the scene itself—in the midst of the most lovely landscape, glowing with the richest vendure, under a clear sky and bright summer sun—as for the great occasion so remarkable and memorable in its character. Was it not the Army of Freedom entering into the land of Bondage, to proclaim Liberty for all men? I trust so; for, if not, it was only an idle and worthless pageant, and will be a burning shame on the Free North. Yes, freedom for the divine Humanity! If this war were for anything short of realizing a perfect equality of right for every human being, it would be the most foolish crusade, or the direst butchery, that this earth was ever stained with! On the triumph of Freedom over Slavery rest the honor and the fate of this nation. We achieved national liberty through the revolution; we must now achieve individual liberty for all men in the nation, to raise us a people the worthy standard-bearer of this holy cause which we claim to have espoused for all the world!

☞We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer,s Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with reguard to Doct. Ayer,s preparations, or more particularly our advertizements of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew when we began, that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception—that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to ours readers in making their virtues known to them—[Courier, Princeton. Ky.

PIMPLES AND SKIN DISEASES.—Are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and woman we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavering to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practised by persons desirous of health. Mothers who has children afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.

JUDSON,S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They clense the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by taste and refinement.

—DIED—

COLEBAUGH.—On the 24th of June, in Union township, Mrs Mary Colebaugh, wife of John Colebaugh, aged 65 years.

KAUFFMAN.—On the 25th of June, in St. Clair tp., Henry Kauffman, aged 71 years and 14 days.

☞The deceased was a very worthy and highly respected citizen. His sudden death is an irreparable bereavement, as well to the community in which he lived, as to his family and personal friends.

May he rest in peace!

—MARRIED—

WHETSTONE—MOWERY.—By the Rev H. Heckerman, on the 20th inst., Mr. Henry Whetstone, to Miss Mary Ann Mowery, both Monroe township.

REITER—EWALT.—On the 25th inst., by Rev. Joseph Hannaberry, Rev. David H. Reiter, Pastor of the Stoystown charge of the German Reformed Church, Somerset co., Pa., to Miss Annia Maria Ewalt, of Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned residing in South Woodbury Township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement without delay.

GEORGE D. KAUFFMAN,
July 6, 1861. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John McGriff, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay).

ABNER WALKER, JR.,
July, 5, 1861. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Barnet, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BARNET,
June 26th, 1861 Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Samuel Griffith Administrator of Elizabeth Griffith, dec'd., will meet the parties at his office in Bedford, on the 23d of July, 1861 at 10 O'clock, when all interested can attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
July 5, 1861 Auditor.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to tresspass upon my farm, for the purpose of hunting or fishing, or they will be dealt with according to law. This notice must be observed as I am determined to be protected against such tresspassers.

Buffalo Run, July 5. HENRY KEISER.

WANTED! WANTED—Four able-bodied men, with good horses, to complete the Bedford Dragoon Company. This company is intended for a home guard, and any persons wishing to join will please call at the Drug Store of

July 6th 61. H. C. REAMER.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!!—The members of the Bedford Cavalry company are requested to turn out on Saturday the 6th of July as here is important business to be attended to at that time.

By order of the Captain.

July 5th '61.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Napier tp., near the borough of Schellsburg, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, with a log house (a good cellar and it) a good frame barn, well of excellent water, two apple orchards, and all kinds of fruit trees.

ALSO,

Two head of horses, horse-gears and all his farming utensils, which will be sold with the farm, if desired.

JOHN RININGER.

Schellsburg, June 28th, 6ts.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber residing in Union Township, on the Estate of Joseph P. Carver, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ
June 28th, '61. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Schreiner, late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased, having this day been granted to the subscriber residing in South Woodbury tp., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,
June 28th '61.* Adm'r.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE
THE NEW REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have announced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journal.

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and a wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
June 28, '61 1y. Philadelphia.

LOST! LOST! A NUMBER OF PROMISSORY Notes and other papers which are of no use to any one but the subscriber.

Any person finding them and returning them to me, will be liberally rewarded for his trouble.

Saxton, Bedford co. JAMES L. PRINCE.
June 17, 1861

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife Susan has left my bed and board without any just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. REUBEN GATES.

Bedford, June 17, 1861.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in South Woodberry tp., some time since, five head of sheep, with the wool on and two lambs, one of the lambs has a black spot on the back; two of them are rams, one with horns and three ewes, five old sheep have the left ear cropped and a piece cut of the right. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to Law. DANIEL BECHTEL.

Nobel's Mill, June 21, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in the village of Clearville, Monroe township, in said County, on Saturday the 3d day of August next a HOUSE & LOT of ground, late the property of Mrs. Hannah Horton, dec'd., situate on Main street in said village and bounded by said main on the East, an alley on the West, Isaac Grove's lot on on the North and lot of Nicholas Border street on the South.

The location of said property is a desirable one, making it worth the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house and log Stable, with a well of good water at the door.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, at the confirmation of the Sale, and the balance in two equal payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by Judgments or Bonds and mortgage.

☞Sale to commence at one o'clock.

DAVID EVANS,
June 21, 1861,—ts. Trustee.

ADMISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County dec'd. they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD } Adm'rs.
MICHAEL WERTZ. }
May 17th, '61.*

A NEW DEMOCRATIC MORNING PAPER.

"THE UNION."

With a view to meet a universally admitted want, the undersigned will issue on Monday, the 1st of July next, a Morning Penny Paper, to be called "THE UNION."

The great mission of the Democratic Party, which has ever stood as the bulwark of the UNION and the Champion of the CONSTITUTION, renders its entire unity and bold attitude in this hour of National peril a matter of vital concern. The pending struggle is not less for the maintenance of a United Country than for the Perpetuation of Democratic Principles, as expounded by JEFFERSON and JACKSON. The most momento s results hang upon the issue. Mere party questions are for the time by common consent adjourned. The past is dead, save in its lessons of experience.

The Democratic hosts have not shrunk from their full share in the responsibilities and dangers of the emergency. They have rallied with one accord around the standard of our common country. But the occasion imposes other duties. The Government will demand and receive the willing support of every patriot, in its efforts to vindicate the National honor and reassert the National authority; but the Preservation of Constitutional Liberty rests more with the people than with Congresses and Cabinets. Vigilance and Unity are therefore specially requisite in the present juncture.

It is the purpose of the Proprietors to make "THE UNION," in every respect a first-class Journal.—The Democracy of the whole State feel the need of a bold and vigorous Metropolitan daily; and no effort will be spared to provide. THE UNION both popular and efficient as a newspaper, and as a bearer of the great principles for which the Democratic party have ever contended, and which are now so unhappily imperilled.

The Proprietors have perfected such arrangements as will place the rate price, from the beginning upon a substantial business basis, without doubt needs to make a Newspaper second in interest and ability to no other in the city and while the paper will be fearlessly Democratic, it will sedulously avoid all faction, as the deadliest bane to party efficiency.

We look to the Democratic Masses for support, and shall labor to make THE UNION in every way worthy their confidence and liberal patronage, as a fresh, readable and fearless Journal.

TERMS:—Per Annum, Three Dollars. Orders should be addressed to

JO. SEVERNS & Co.
No. 130 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
June 21st, '61.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Whereas Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz: One tract of land on Chestnut Ridge in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John S. Statler, Charles W. Colvin and others, containing ten acres, leaving issue, and the children of issue, nine full heirs viz: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Margaret, Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq, James, residing in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte, and Martin, residing in Ohio, and the others in Bedford county: Charlotte intermarried with Martin Ryley, Eliza intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., Reuben Colvin, Wm. Colvin, Geo. M. Colvin, Chas. W. Colvin, Margaret intermarried with John W. [illegible] and John E. Colvin, all residing [illegible] in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I will hold an Inquisition on the premises described, on Monday, the 9th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sh'ff.
June 14th, '61.

HARVEST! HARVEST!!—Manny & Wood's Reaper and Mower, with the wonderful self raking attachment *greatly improved* and warranted to work well. Also,

WOOD'S LITTLE MEADOW QUEEN MOWER, which has but 191 lbs., draught, and warranted to cut lodged clover and all other grass—nearly all iron and steel, light, durable and cheap. Manny & Wood's machines, now beat the world, for small grain and all kinds of work, and as thousands are already sold for this season, all who want must order *immediately* as harvest is almost here. Also,

2 DOZ. "GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES," which is the lightest runing cradle known.

The largest and best assortment of Grain and Grass Scythes and "Sneds" ever brought to Bedford co., Harvest Implements of all kinds, and better quality than those kept at Dry goods' stores.—Prices to suit the times.

HARDWARE BY THE TON.

Wishing to continue in business and it being my interest to please the people by fair dealing and reasonable prices, I will allow no regular dealer to undersell me. Having lost enough by those who have carried off my property for their own use, under specious promises to pay, I am determined to trust none but men who are known in community as honest, reliable and prompt, making good their promises and scorning to use others' goods without endeavoring, at least, to render an equivalent.

"CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT TIME."
WM. HARTLEY.
May 31st, '61.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.
REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Summer Term will commence on Aug. 1 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
W. W. BRIM,
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

LIFE OR DEATH!—The subscribers take pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to mail (free) to those who wish it, a copy of an important little work, by the late Dr. Brampton, entitled "*The Invalid's Medical Coadjutor*," published for the benefit, and as a warning to young men and persons who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay*, &c., &c., supplying the means of self cure. The reader is irresistibly led to compare a useful life with an ignoble death.

Reader, lose not a moment, but send your address for a copy of this little work. Address the Publishers.

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & Co,
64 & 66 John St.. New York.
May 17th, '61. 3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Sophia Diehl, late of Southampton Township deceased will sell at public outcry upon the premises, on Saturday the 20th day of July, next the following described Real Estate, to wit: One DWELLING HOUSE and LOT of Ground situate in the Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Adams, Esq., and Hugh Wilson, in said Township, now occupied by John K. Diehl.

☞Terms made known on day of Sale.

HEZEKIAH O'NEAL,
June 21, '61—ts. Administrator.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon die out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints.*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860—1y.

NEW GROCERY—CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in South Woodbury township, on

SATURDAY, 29th OF JUNE, INST.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: A Tract of Land adjoining David L. Replogle on the East, David T. Miller on the North and West, and Christian Eversole on the South, containing Sixty-eight Acres, more or less. There is an Orchard of choice fruit and good running water upon the property, and also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith Shop thereon erected.

Terms made known on day of Sale

DAVID T. MILLER,
Admr of the estate of Susannah Miller, dec'd.
June 7,—ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, 15th JUNE NEXT,

the following described Real estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 212 acres, adjoining lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others designated on the diagram attached to the proceedings in Partition on Dr W. W. Reed's estate as part "C," and situate in Middle Woodbury Township.

TERMS:—One third in hand on confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

AARON REED,
Ex'r of Dr. W. W. Reed, dec'd.
May 17th, '61. 4t.

THE RAILROAD CAN'T BE MADE IF *PAYMENT IS NEGLECTED!*

All those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up. The accounts are numerous and none large, and can be paid at once, and injure nobody. By attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion. So don't forget to call immediately.

A. L. DEFFIBAUGH.

March 29.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk
Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg, Penn'a.
April 5, '61.—1 yr.

D. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbons by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impalerities of the blood, depression of vital energy, nervous and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Init has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

Indigestion, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of females suffers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmul, anguinous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion so ir and exercise for which the physician has nt ame.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reason familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating; and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dysentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equall decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In Intermittent Fevers it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box, for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R B. Locke & Co., General Agents,
20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
July 20th, '60.

THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

A Newspaper devoted to National and State Politics, productive Industry, the Arts and Sciences, city affairs, literature and general intelligence, and having intelligent correspondents in all parts of our own and in foreign countries. The proprietors claim for it, all that pertains to a journal of the very first rank.

To companies taking	
10 copies or upwards	ONE DOLLAR each,
13 copies	FIFTEEN DOLLARS,
8 copies	TEN "
4 copies	SIX "
3 copies	FIVE "
Under 3 copies	TWO each,

The paper will be addressed to different persons at the same Post Office, if desired, except in cases of clubs of 13 or more copies, which will be mailed to one address. The *payment* for each club must be made in one sum in advance.

Daily Journal of Commerce,	$9,00
Junior (daily) do	5,00
Two Copies *Junior* to one address,	9,00

HALLOCK, HALE & HALLOCK.
Editors and Proprietors.
91 Wall street, New York, May 3, 1861.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of *TWELVE HUNDRED* young men from *TWENTY-EIGHT* different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000.00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH,
Jan. 18, 1860. Pittsburg, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Smith and & Langdon has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The Books are now in the hands of Richard Langdon, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will please call and settle their accounts, either by cash, or note, forthwith as the Books must be closed.

SMITH & LANGDON.
Hopewell, April 26th, 1861.—3m.

FOR SALE—A gray mare warranted sound in every respect, and gentle, suitable either for farm or family use. Also, a family carriage and a set of harness. Inquire of

JOHN E. McGIRR.
Bedford, June 14th, '61.

STRAY MULES.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing near Centreville, on the 12th inst., two dark bay mules, 13 or 14 hands high, one male, the other female. The owner will prove property and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

June 28th.] JONATHAN HENDRICKSON.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES,

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME
NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many artistes who speak in the highest terms of the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that yonr New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with theirequal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especial to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BARKMAN,
Ex'or., residing in Monroe Tp.

June14th, '61.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICA WATCHES,

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when fiuished

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly:

June 15, fast	4 seconds.	Aug. 15, fast	18 seconds.
July 1, -	6 do	Sept. 1, -	23 do
- 15, -	10 do	- 15, -	28 do
Aug. 1, -	16 do	Oct. 1, -	32 do

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr. Forter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont, N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Harris, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phil'a., Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W J. Harden, U. S. A., S. Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

CAUTION.

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasuter, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. STODDART,
Number 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
March 15, 1861.–6mo.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of resh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

SPRING GOODS!

The Subscribers have received their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call,

GREAT BARGAINS.

All kinds of Country Produce received for goods.—Also, Cumberland Bank notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A B. CRAMER & Co.

May 10th, '61.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!
THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil, perfectly pure, inodious and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S.

Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS, PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

OF JERUSALEM
AND THE SACRED PLACES
SURROUNDING THE HOLY CITY,
AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about nine feet long and six feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "birds eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and of the whole country for some distance around.

The View is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the View to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

It is designed for PARENTS, TEACHERS, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent FAMILY PAPER.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with NARRATIVES and other matter particularly interesting to young persons. Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes, and the older schollars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the NOON PRAYER-MEETINGS, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important CONVENTIONS of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of religious training for the young the means of gaining the attention and the affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical imporfance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember, that the great end of all Christian effort is to bring men to Christ. They aim, accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Proprietors of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES having acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new sub-cribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

☞In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 6 cents in stamps to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,
148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the Sunday-School Times, and a copy of the Map of Ancient Jerusalem, may be seen at the bookstore of H. C. REAMER.

April 5th, '61. 3m.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, brncelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.–1y.

JACOB REED,
BEDFORD, PA.

Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash.* The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Bareges, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies' Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 10th, '61.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

SHEFALND WOOL, all colors at Dr. Harry's

KEROSENE OIL: the best [illegible]

FOR SALE,
OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot whells and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrisoe county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks: This article is the only one of the kiad used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.
March 8.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B. } Principals.
J. W. DICKERSON, }

This institution will commence its spring session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country

The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room ent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON,
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.
Oct. 12. 1860.

THE WAR COMMENCED!!
TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!!
THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.

April 19.

TO BUILDERS.—The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Gartman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

UNION HOTEL.—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING A CHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING

MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

ULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Ream

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; say no cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. E. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but espe cially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. None within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before consenting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal* and *Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Eggy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know,